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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

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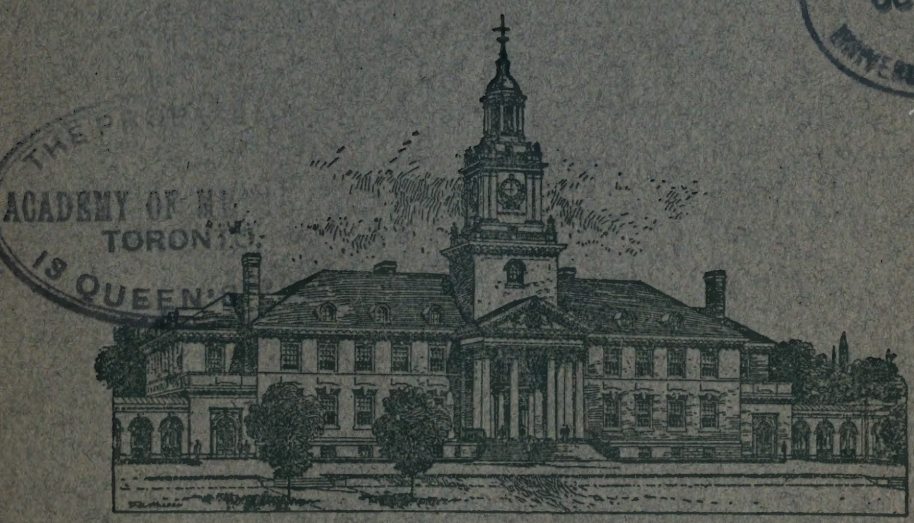

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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Association

CONTENTS

PAGE

EDITORIAL COMMENT 145
SPECIAL EDITORIAL 147
THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT 152
THE WORK OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY 157
BY JOSEPH S. AMES
COURSES IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS 163
BY JACOB H. HOLLANDER
THE OMICRON DELTA KAPPA SOCIETY 165
BY JOHN C. FRENCH
THE SUMMER COURSES 168
BY EDWARD F. BUCHNER
THE UNIVERSITY 172
UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES 187
THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—THE ANNUAL REUNIONS 194
RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN 198
ALUMNI NOTES 200
NECROLOGY 207

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The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. V MARCH, 1917 NO. 3

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Elsewhere in this issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE there are to be found summaries of the research work carried on in certain of the Hopkins laboratories, very brief statements of a record which is displayed at length in the appendix to the Annual Report of the President of the University. A reader who is familiar with the history of Johns Hopkins finds in these reports evidence that the ideals of scientific endeavor have not changed since those days when the University showed the path which research in America has followed during the last generation. The chief concern of the Hopkins scientist, now as it was then, is the discovery and elaboration of the fundamental principles of natural science, of those broad laws from which afterwards are deduced the formulae and methods which turn the wheels of industry. The inventions and process improvements of the manufacturing plants are postulated on the research of university laboratories, and conscious of the human importance of his service, the man of science does not repine when his part in some great invention goes without applause from a world which sees only the completed work, and recognizes in it none but the hand which gave it the touch of Midas.

Critics of the higher education believe that because university men in their laboratories insist upon working only on fundamentals, on problems often of purely theoretical

value, they look down from a pinnacle of disdain on the activities of the manufacturing chemist or of the horticulturist or the cattle breeder. These critics may be relied upon to quote sarcastically the toast of a mythical scholar who pledged his mistress Mathematics with the prayer that she might never be prostituted to human uses. But while the scientist assumes and acts upon the assumption of a difference between himself and the engineer, there is, in this day of understanding, no feeling of superiority in his attitude towards the man whose function it is to translate theory into action. He does not now regard the commercializing of the truths of science as a prostitution of them, and the universities feel no longer that it is a betrayal of their trust as purveyors of the ideal to offer courses in technological studies. The Johns Hopkins University is training men in mechanical, electrical and civil engineering, and it is interesting to learn that the School of Engineering proposes as soon as possible to arrange courses adapted to the needs of those who propose to engage professionally in industrial chemistry and chemical engineering. The existence of such courses will be harmful in no way to the graduate department of chemistry, while on the other hand the spirit and traditions of that department will doubtless have a beneficent effect on the men who are being trained in the profession of chemical engineering.

In the annual report of the work of the Medical Department, one seeks in vain for detailed reference to the research which is going on in its laboratories. The ethics of the profession of medicine hedge its votaries with restrictions which prevent the exploitation of their discoveries in the non-professional press, so that unless one is a reader of the medical journals and of the Johns Hopkins Hospital *Bulletin*, it is almost impossible for him to keep in touch with the contributions to the science of medicine which are made every year by Hopkins men in Baltimore and elsewhere. The alumni of the other schools are proud of

the School of Medicine, but their laymen's interest in its work cannot be expected to lead them to take up the regular perusal of the medical journals in order to retain their contact with it. The consequence is that most of them have vague ideas indeed of the nature of the research which is being carried on in the Broadway laboratories. Would it be an offense against professional ethics if there were published in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE an annual summary of the significant research work of the Hopkins doctors of medicine; and if an article of this kind would not be improper, is there an alumnus of the Medical School who will volunteer to prepare a review of recent work there for the coming issue of this publication? These are not rhetorical questions; the Editors are listening for a reply.

SPECIAL EDITORIAL

CONCERNING THE HUMANE STUDIES AND THE SCIENCES

In summarizing for these pages the work of certain of the University departments during the last year, it was found to be almost impossible, except by reprinting lists of publications, to state effectively the results of the year's work in the departments devoted to the humanistic studies. To write that the students of Greek have been busy on an extended study of the historians of Halicarnassus is to put down a fact of such apparently slight interest that the pen wearies of recording it. That the Romance students have been employed on a study of a French metrical version of a Biblical story is, on the surface of it, a matter that concerns only themselves and their instructors, a matter which has no importance, no reality even, outside the twilight of their seminary room. Actually to such conclusions as these does the utilitarian arrive after reading the reports of the departments of the humanities. He is baffled by the absence of the concrete fact, by the lack of results in a form which can be weighed and appraised

in the way that one is able usually to appraise the quality and value of scientific research. But assuredly such reasoning is stupid, for it overlooks the essential truth that the humanities are concerned with ideas and spiritual forces, whereas the sciences, in which the utilitarian puts his faith, are concerned with facts and invariable laws. The value of an idea cannot as a rule be appraised; spiritual forces cannot be measured, nor can the resultants of their operation be weighed in balances of human construction.

There are men who will not look beyond the obvious. They see that science makes the wheels revolve, but they do not realize that without philosophy and abstract thought as its predicate, scientific activity soon would arrive at a state of inanition, because science is simply the method by which is expressed in terms of action that curiosity which is the motive of abstract thinking, the noble "desire to know" which is the rule of the intellectual life. Aristotle must think before Rowland can act; and if there are to be other Rowlands, there must be other men trained merely to read and write and think, especially to think.

The literal minded person may wonder what place the humanities have in the evolution of these cosmic thinkers. Economics and politics are, clearly enough to him, practical sciences, and when he sees the solution of international problems depending upon the various interpretations of events of past ages, he understands that history too has its practical implications. Even then, however, he does not always see the ultimate significance of history, that it is a record of the progress of human thought and activity; that it is the most important element in progress; that unless this year's progress is recorded for all men to read and reflect on, the same mistakes will be committed next year, and the same painful steps will need to be taken again; that a world without history would be like a man whose mind each night is wiped clean of the day's doings, a very idiot of a world; that history, in short, is civilization's memory and civilization's teacher.

Sometimes when this utilitarian person has been driven out of a position which he has taken in opposition to historical study, he falls back doggedly, asserting that surely then, no practical purpose is served by the study of philology. But this is because he has not studied philology. He does not realize the kinship that there is between history and philology, between the record of thought and action and the language of the record. Who indeed is to say where history begins and philology leaves off? Philology is the study of words, and the study of words is the study of nationality and of ethnography and of thought. To assert, as a whole school of modern educators are doing, that the dead languages are not practical studies is a pitiably shallow dictum. Some one has written recently that Latin and Greek are practical certainly for those who are teaching them and for those who are studying them, and everyone is agreed that they are practical for those who are studying such living languages as French and Spanish and Italian. Surely too, the Latin language is a practical study for persons who wish to think clearly and to write and speak in a finished English. Now and then there is born a person in whom the natural gift of expression is such as to render unnecessary any knowledge of the etymology of his native speech, but such persons are so rare that in training for leadership, in training those men who for the public good are to think clearly and speak and write effectively, the study of the dead languages is in general an essential of success.

The formal study of the languages is conceded frequently to have practical worth even by the scoffer, by the man who, while granting this much, comes back with a question as to what earthly use is intensive study in philology, the painful examination of ancient manuscripts, the editing of variorums, the comparing, the weighing, the sifting of the forgotten words of peoples only dimly realized? Here again history comes to the assistance of philology; it asserts that the study of the words and modes of thought of these peoples

is the only way in which men of today can hope to achieve a clearer realization of them. Jakob Grimm, whom children number with the blessed, for years pored over the ballad literature of Europe seeking an answer to one of the great literary and historical riddles of the centuries. One day he cried, "*das Volk dichtet,*" and since then a new light has played about the ancient peoples of all lands. Because of his insight, historical imagination and philological speculation have been able to push back the horizon of time another term of years, and the sympathy and knowledge and understanding of men have been increased by that much more. While Rowland was determining physical laws at Hopkins, Child at Harvard was editing a collection of English ballads. These two men are recognized as standing for all that is highest in their different studies, and who will be bold enough to say that one of them has added greater riches to American scholarship than the other, or that Rowland's practical discoveries mean more in the economy of life than the broadening of sympathy and of knowledge, or than the mere delight which have come to us because Child, looking through Grimm's eyes, saw what balladry meant in the history of the race?

It is easy to fall into the slovenly habit of undervaluing those studies which for the moment are out of fashion. Theology, once called "the august queen of the sciences," today is laughed at in laboratories. Men of science study God through the medium of protoplasmic slime rather than by speculative thought. But the men of the Middle Ages gave their honorific title to theological study not only because it was the most practical of all the sciences in that priest governed world, but because it was the science which strove to discover the Infinite, and in its striving gave an enduring exaltation to human thought.

Civilization does not rest upon the material products of science and industry. The Greeks fought their deathless battles for liberty without the aid of cellulose; they sailed their vessels without the compass, without steam and without the wireless; they had no electric lighting, no rocking

chairs, no fireless cookers; they had no preventive medicine, no serums, no anaesthetics; the mere appurtenances of civilization as we know it were few indeed among them. Yet the *Phaedo* and the *Crito* are not what one would call the literary remains of a barbaric people. Indeed, the more a man knows of the ancient world, the more clearly he realizes its essential similarity to the world today; and the study of human history will teach him eventually that it is not what nations have which determines their civilization, it is what they think. The *Prometheus* of Aeschylus is a more conclusive evidence of civilization than anything in this modern world except the New Testament of Jesus Christ, the writing which our later civilization has accepted as its gospel. We live in a higher state of civilization than those keen old Greeks, not because we have more comforts, more appliances, but because upon Aeschylus and Aristotle and Plato we have grafted a system of thought and living which provides a more abundant life and loftier ideals of social justice.

This discussion of the differences between science and the humanities may seem to have no application to anything with which the ALUMNI MAGAZINE is legitimately concerned, but the truth is that the writer of it, not many days ago, heard an influential alumnus of the Johns Hopkins University expressing his views of the comparative worth of these two branches of study, views in which were not lacking evidences of materialistic complacency. A great university takes all knowledge for its province; it does not say, if it is truly a university, that this major subject is more worthy of attention than that one because its results are of greater immediate practicality. When it does say or think such a thing as this, there exists some fatal stupidity, some narrowness of comprehension among its members.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT GOODNOW has submitted to the Trustees of the University his second annual report as the administrative head of the institution. The full report has been published in the University *Circular* for January, which appears as No. 1, New Series, edited by Thomas R. Ball.

The President summarizes what seem to him the most important of the University's activities during the past year in regard to work of especial significance accomplished by the departments, the Homewood removal, the needs of the University, University expansion, the School of Public Health and Hygiene, the finances and various other things of importance in the University's life. Appended to the report are reports from the School of Engineering, the Medical School and the several departments of the Philosophical Faculty.

Extracts from these several documents will be of interest to the alumni.

The President says that,

> These reports show that the work of the University has been carried on satisfactorily during the past year. Indeed the year that has closed has been one of distinct accomplishment. The University has always regarded research as its chief function. The past year has been marked by the completion of several more than ordinarily interesting investigations. Messrs. Morse, Frazer, Miller and Holland, members of the staff of the Department of Chemistry, have invented a process, for which a patent has been granted, by means of which the production of sulphate of alumina and potash from feldspar is made a commercial possibility. That this discovery will have an important bearing on the economic life of the country seems to be probable.
>
> Professor Jennings, in the Department of Zoölogy, has finished a most interesting series of experiments which demonstrate that racial differentiation is occurring slowly and gradually in certain or-

ganisms as generations pass, quite independently of biparental reproduction.

In the Engineering Department important work has been carried on by Mr. David T. Day, of Washington, assisted by members of the staff of the Department of Mechanical Engineering. This work has yielded important results in the cracking of petroleum vapors by subjecting them to a high compression and temperature in a Diesel engine.

In this department also the United States Navy Department has been making use of our equipment in an extended investigation of means for determining the capacity of blowers and other air-supplying apparatus used on war vessels. The results of this investigation, which have already yielded valuable scientific data, will be published in the *Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers*.

The instances which I have enumerated are but examples of the work which has been done and which is set forth at length in the separate departmental reports. A perusal of these reports with the appended bibliographies will show that the University is carrying on with unabated vigor the work which has for so long a time been associated with it in the public mind.

The President proceeds to describe the occupation of the Homewood buildings by the various departments of the University, of the great need for a Chemical Laboratory there, and of the provisions made on the Campus for the Students' Building and Johns Hopkins Club, all matters which have been discussed recently in these pages. His report continues as follows:

MEDICAL SCHOOL

The change in the physical conditions of the University have not, however, been confined to Homewood. The completion of the new Hunterian Laboratory at the Medical School, made possible by a gift from the General Education Board, the opening of new wards in the Harriet Lane Home at the Hospital, due to gifts from the citizens of Baltimore, and the changes in the quarters of the department of Medicine made possible by the generous action of Mr. Kenneth Dows, in giving us the Dows Tuberculosis Research Fund, will make the medical work of the University much more effective than it otherwise could have been. Particularly are we to be congratulated because of the fact that the completion of the Hunterian Laboratory makes possible the housing of the Medical School Library in fireproof quarters.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In my last report I called attention to what seemed to me to be the two most pressing needs of the University, viz., an increase in the lower salaries paid and in the facilities offered for carrying on research. These two needs press upon us with increasing insistence. The recent increase in the cost of living has made much more difficult the principal problem to be solved by the salaried man, and has as a result made certain salary increases absolutely necessary. The developments of the past year have also brought into even clearer relief the necessity for encouraging research along many lines. I am glad to say that it has been possible during the past year to make some, though still inadequate, provision for this line of work.

EXPANSION OF UNIVERSITY ACTIVITY

The generosity of the friends of the University in the City of Baltimore has made it possible for us to enter, during the coming year, several new fields of activity.

Mr. Henry E. Treide, one of our alumni of the class of 1904, became convinced that there was the same need for instruction in Business Economics in Baltimore as in other commercial cities, where of late years schools of business or commerce have been established, often in connection with the local University. He was able to interest a number of the business men of the city in the project. After the plan had been approved by the Trustees, arrangements were made for the opening of such courses to be given in the evening during the coming year.

It was also felt by some of those interested in the industrial development of Baltimore that the University would render a service to the local community by offering evening classes in the Engineering branches for those who were unable to attend the regular day courses. Provision has accordingly been made for evening courses in the different branches of Engineering and in Chemistry, Physics, and Mathematics.

The finances of the University made it impossible for it to enter upon these undertakings without assistance. This assistance was, however, accorded to us through the generosity of the business men of the city, who by this action have made it possible for us to attempt to render a local service, which without their coöperation would have been beyond our powers.

SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE

Announcement was made on our last Commencement day that the Rockefeller Foundation had resolved to establish, as a branch

of the University, the new School of Public Health and Hygiene, the founding of which it had for some time been contemplating. The choice by the Foundation of the Johns Hopkins University as the institution of which the new school was to be a component part, is necessarily for us a source of great gratification. It not only has caused us all to find that the confidence we had in the excellence of the work we were doing had not been misplaced. It has as well marked another step in the carrying out of the program adopted in 1910 for the expansion of our work.

CARRYING OUT OF 1910 PROGRAM

It is interesting at this time to note how nearly we have succeeded in completing the 1910 program. We have moved to the new site; we have established the Engineering School; we hope to have the School of Public Health and Hygiene in operation next year, though the new building for it on Monument Street, opposite the Medical School, will not probably be ready for another year. We have not as yet technically a Training School for Teachers. We have, however, in the Summer courses and in the College Courses for Teachers what is almost the equivalent of such a school. The attendance on these courses is continually increasing. More and more attention is being given to the more technical side of the subject of Education, and it is not unreasonable for us to expect that we shall shortly be able to do for the teachers in the schools of the City and of the State what it was hoped we should do when the 1910 program was formulated.

In fact we are justified in saying that we have realized the 1910 program, so far as concerns its educational features, with the single exception that as yet no steps have been taken for the establishment of the School of Jurisprudence, which, it will be remembered, was one of the items in that program. The establishment of such a school must wait for an adequate endowment. It is useless for us even to entertain the hope that a School of Jurisprudence may be organized in the University, until its resources have been greatly increased.

The full and lucid financial statement which for the second time appears in a President's Annual Report was published in the January issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. Under the head of personal mention the President refers to the activities of many of the faculty in national affairs and to the resignation of Professors Morse and Marden, the death of Professor Jones and the promotions and appointments in

the Philosophical and Engineering Faculties. He particularizes also the various public lectures and assemblies which have been held under the auspices of the University, and concludes his formal report with the following section relating to his visit last April to the Southern universities:

During the month of April the President of the University visited several of the Southern universities. The following institutions were included in the itinerary: The University of South Carolina (Columbia); the University of Georgia (Athens); the University of Alabama (Tuscaloosa); Tulane University (New Orleans); the University of Mississippi (Oxford); Vanderbilt University (Nashville); and the University of Tennessee (Knoxville). In almost every case an address was given before a general assembly of the students of the institution visited. The cordial reception everywhere accorded and the opportunity afforded to meet the members of the various faculties, both our own alumni and those of other institutions, made it apparent that the visits of representatives of this University to the Southern institutions were regarded favorably by them.

On the whole the past year will be remembered as one of the most successful in the history of the institution. Certainly it has been one of the busiest. Because the general tone of the Report, however, is hopeful, no one must think that the University has successfully passed a crisis. It is to be remembered that more buildings are needed at Homewood, and that a large increase in endowment is necessary to take care of the annual deficit which the growth of the work has made inevitable.

THE WORK OF THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY

By JOSEPH S. AMES, '86, Ph.D. 1890

Professor of Physics

THE history of the Physical Laboratory of the University begins with the meeting of President Gilman and Professor Rowland on the terrace at West Point in the summer of 1875. Rowland at that time was an instructor in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, and President Gilman, who was then making plans for the opening of the Johns Hopkins University, heard through friends at West Point of some of the recent work of Rowland which had attracted attention in England. At Mr. Gilman's request Rowland came to West Point from Troy; and his engagement as professor of physics at Johns Hopkins was practically settled. In the course of the correspondence which followed, Mr. Gilman described to Rowland the facilities which he could offer him in Baltimore, saying that the proposed buildings were old boarding houses, buildings familiar to us all on the corner of Howard Street and Little Ross Street. Rowland replied that he would be perfectly satisfied if he could have the kitchen, and the first Physical Laboratory of the University was in the former kitchen and adjacent rooms of one of these houses. Within the past few years these rooms have been occupied by Professor H. F. Reid and certain departments associated with his work. Rowland also made it a condition of his coming to Baltimore that he should have a machine shop with a skilled mechanician. His point of view of a laboratory was primarily a place offering facilities for experimental investigations by himself or by his colleagues. It is very doubtful if the duty implied by the word student occurred to him. The incident related by Professor Mendenhall in his Com-

memorative Address is well known. It is, however, worth repeating: "I questioned him as to the number of men who were to work in his laboratory, and, although the College year had already begun, he appeared to be unable to give even an approximate answer. And 'What will you do with them,' I said: 'Do with them,' he replied, raising the still dripping negative so as to get a better light through its delicate tracings, 'Do with them, I shall neglect them.' " This statement of Rowland's was like many of his, said in part for his own amusement; but there was a great deal of truth in it, and one may also add, a great deal of wisdom. Rowland's fundamental idea of a student was that he was responsible for his own investigation. The idea embodied in it might have been suggested to the student, and he might have received some help at various critical moments, but Rowland never regarded himself as responsible in any way for the investigation; that is, for its performance. He was extremely critical of the experimental method and of the conclusions, but there his responsibility ceased.

It is a notable fact that Rowland very rarely published a paper jointly with any of his students. Due credit was given in case a student was of assistance to him, but in those cases where he was of assistance to a student, the latter always published the paper under his own name. There have been several striking cases where it might have seemed to an impartial observer that Rowland's name should have appeared on the title page.

As soon as the University opened, students flocked from all over the country; and few subjects attracted more students than did physics. It is a very conspicuous fact that, in spite of the large number of students, comparatively few men received their degrees of Doctor of Philosophy. In fact in the first ten years there were only eight such degrees given to students of physics. The reason for this, of course, is obvious. There was no recognition on the part of Rowland of any responsibility to see that a student *completed* his experimental investigation. He was

given every encouragement and every opportunity; but if he was not interested in experimental work, or if he was not skilled in overcoming difficulties, that was the end of it. The consequence was that only those men were able to produce satisfactory pieces of experimental work who by this fact gave evidence that they would continue to conduct experimental investigations after they left the laboratory and obtained laboratories of their own. It has, as a fact, been most notable that a large proportion of the men who were "neglected" by Rowland have become prominent as physical investigators. There are certain disadvantages connected with this policy of neglect; but there are certain marked advantages. Only those survive who are really endowed with the ability to plan original investigations; they have learned experimental methods by themselves, so that any problem can be attacked; they have become interested in certain lines of work which they can continue after leaving the University.

When the Physical Laboratory was opened in 1876 a good part of the first year was taken up with the installing of apparatus and other obvious duties. It was very natural that the first experimental work undertaken should have been along lines in continuation to a certain degree of the previous work done by Rowland or by the students themselves who were attracted to the University. The work of Rowland himself was for several years in the field of electricity; he then became interested in the mechanical theory of heat, later in the phenomena of light, and then towards the close of his life he was drawn into the problems connected with light and electricity. As one looks through the list of students of the early days of the laboratory, and of the dissertations submitted, one can discover only here and there a close connection between Rowland's work and that of the men in the laboratory. A closer connection exists between the work of the latter and the lectures given by Rowland. It would happen several times a year that he, in his morning's lecture, would call attention

to certain points which required investigation. These remarks would often form the starting points of investigations by the students.

Emphasis has never been laid in the Physical Laboratory upon lectures. Rowland's courses were designed largely to teach the technique of mathematical physics; they did not attempt to give a complete systematic discussion of any branch of physics. From time to time he or some one else would give a short course for the discussion of the most modern experiments and theories, based largely upon the journal meetings. Attendance upon lectures has never been compulsory; if a student thought that he could get the necessary training in other ways than by listening to lectures, or if he thought that there was nothing to be gained by obtaining the lecturer's point of view towards the fundamental facts of physics, he was at perfect liberty to follow his own judgment.

Rowland's death in 1901 coincided roughly with a marked change in laboratory work in physics throughout the world. Up to that time almost any well equipped laboratory was prepared to undertake an experiment in any field of physics. General equipment could be used for many purposes and specialized knowledge was not essential. From 1900, however, to the present time it has become evident to all that no laboratory could undertake the study of all types of problems; for one reason, the amount of money required would be too great. As a consequence every physical laboratory in the world has to a certain degree concentrated in certain lines of research. This has been true of the Johns Hopkins Laboratory. As a consequence, a great part of the recent work both by instructors and by students has been along lines of spectroscopy, optics, ionization or photoelectricity. This is in part, of course, due to the dominating influences of the individuals who are responsible for the experimental work. In the early days of the Laboratory Rowland bore the entire responsibility, as far as it was recognized; but with the enlarged staff of instructors

more men are nowadays concerned. When the time comes for a student to undertake an investigation he is encouraged to discover a subject for himself, suggested either by his own reading or by the lectures he has heard. If no subject has occurred to him, he consults the various instructors in the laboratory, who explain to him certain subjects in which they are interested. The student then selects his own problem, and after that all progress rests with him. It is clearly understood that he does not work "with" or "under" any one; he feels at liberty to consult any of his instructors and they feel at liberty to give him advice. A most serious attempt is made to have the student realize his individual responsibility in overcoming difficulties, in designing apparatus and in outlining the progress of his investigation. Of course there are exceptions to the above procedure. There has been a great change since the University opened in the attitude of students towards higher degrees. During the early days of the University a large number of students were attracted to it simply by the opportunity for original research, not with any desire of obtaining the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Since those days it has become customary for almost any college to limit the appointments on its faculty to men who have obtained their doctorate. This is a great pity, and has placed a new responsibility upon those professors in universities who are responsible for the advanced work of students. What it means in brief is, that the professor must hold himself more responsible than he otherwise would for the successful completion of a piece of experimental work by any student; the subject for this work must be selected with a view to the man's ability or limitations, and more care must be exercised in seeing that the research is not blocked by experimental difficulties. There is, however, a good side even to this because any man who has obtained a glimpse, however imperfect, of the charm of adding to knowledge by his own efforts will never forget the feeling, and will be a better man and a better teacher.

Another effect of the demand by the colleges for men who have obtained the doctor's degree is that more attention must be paid to the development in the student of his power of teaching. He must be taught how to prepare a course of lectures and deliver it; how to plan a course of laboratory instruction, and how to direct it. Recognizing this need special attention is given the pedagogic side of the subject both in the journal meetings and in the Seminary.

In spite of all the changes and all the new demands the main emphasis, however, is now, as it always has been, upon original investigations. This is the main function of any laboratory; and it is only as a result of such work that a student ever obtains knowledge or self-confidence.

COURSES IN BUSINESS ECONOMICS

By JACOB H. HOLLANDER, '91, Ph.D. 1894

Professor of Political Economy

FOR some years past the Johns Hopkins University has at intervals been urged to institute courses of instruction in subjects of direct interest and value to young men actually engaged in, or contemplating entrance into business, industry, and commerce, and to make such instruction available at hours and under conditions that would meet the convenience of those likely to make use thereof. In the spring of 1916 this desire took the form of a definite aplication from a committee made up of representatives from various organizations affiliated with the Board of Trade of Baltimore.

Informally approached, the authorities of Johns Hopkins University signified their willingness to offer such instruction, provided that the funds necessary for the additional expenditure be assured for a term of years. A committee of young business men, under the intelligent leadership of Mr. H. E. Treide, Jr., a graduate of this University, at once undertook to comply with the requirement, and in the course of a few weeks secured pledges of sums of money from various business enterprises sufficient in aggregate to make possible these courses. Each subscriber was given the privilege of nominating for free tuition qualified persons to an amount equivalent to the amount subscribed.

Arrangements for the courses were completed during the summer, and at the beginning of the academic year instruction was offered, in the following subjects: Political Economy, Corporate Finance, Life Insurance, Money and Banking, Statistics, Social Problems, Industrial Management, Mathematics of Finance, Salesmanship and Advertising, Business Psychology, Commercial Law, Elementary

Accounting, Business Spanish, Business German, Business French, and Business English.

There were no formal examinations for enrollment, students, both men and women, being admitted to such courses as they were found qualified to pursue with advantage. The unit of instruction was one two-hour evening session per week, with a text-book as a basis for study.

The student response was unexpectedly large. On December 1, 1916—after which no further entries were permitted—some 531 men and women were registered, with a total class enrollment, consequent upon some students taking more than one course, of 600. The composition of the student body represented the whole range of the world of affairs, business men, managers, bookkeepers, cashiers, clerks, salesmen, and stenographers. A number of social workers enrolled in the courses as well as other persons interested in economic study.

Interest in the courses has been sustained, and the degree of earnestness and fidelity displayed compares favorably with that in other departments of the University. When it is remembered that practically all of those in attendance are engaged in affairs during the day, and that membership means, not only a return to the class-room after a long period of absence, but also a contribution of not too abundant time, strength, and money the results can only be regarded as most favorable.

Whether the Courses in Business Economics will hereafter develop into a more substantial undertaking cannot now be said. The University authorities have expressed their satisfaction at the results thus far attained, and have authorized a continuation of the courses with substantial addition for the next academic year.

THE OMICRON DELTA KAPPA SOCIETY

By JOHN C. FRENCH, '99, Ph.D. 1905
Associate Professor of English

EVERY one who is interested in Johns Hopkins has realized that the removal of the University to Homewood means, to undergraduates at least, opportunity for the development of a new and attractive college life. The establishment of the Student Council a few years ago was regarded by those who had most to do with it as a preparation for the responsibilities that such college life would bring. On the eve of our departure from McCoy Hall another agency having a similar purpose was created. This was a circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa Society, chartered at Johns Hopkins in the spring of 1916.

The Omicron Delta Kappa Society, youngest among national fraternities, is in some respects analogous to Phi Beta Kappa, the distinguished parent of all Greek-letter societies. It is an honor fraternity, membership being limited to persons who have won distinction; it is not a secret society; the acceptance of membership in it does not exclude or interfere with membership in any other honorary or in any social fraternity; and it is devoted to a lofty ideal of public service. It differs from the older society in that it confers distinction upon students while they are yet in college rather than at graduation, and in that it recognizes, besides excellence in scholarship, various grounds for collegiate distinction.

In order to be elected to membership in the society, a student must, in the opinion of the active members, have won special distinction in at least one of certain specified forms of collegiate activity. These are, in the order of relative importance, as follows:

1. Scholarship.

2. Athletics, both local and intercollegiate.

3. Social leadership, including conspicuous service to the college.

4. The work of literary societies and participation in intercollegiate contests.

5. College publications.

One faculty member may be elected each year for a term of active membership of four years. Students may be elected at any time after the beginning of their sophomore year. Only men are eligible, and the total number of initiates in any one year must not exceed 3 per cent of the male matriculates of the college. Alumni who are members of the teaching staff may constitute a third class of active members, though no such members have been elected at Hopkins.

The active members at each college constitute what is known as the local "Circle." The name of the society, the three Greek words which signify "The Laurel-Crowned Circle," is symbolical of a second important purpose. That purpose is the fostering in the college of a wholesome and patriotic public opinion on all college affairs. The Circle, composed of the leaders in diverse kinds of collegiate activities, meets not infrequently during the year to discuss matters of interest to the college. When it seems advisable, a circle may adopt and publicly advocate some definite policy. In most cases, however, its public service consists in the interchange of ideas and in the influence which each member may carry away from the meetings to pass on to his particular group in the college community.

In these discussions alumni members may share, for upon terminating his residence at college an active member of the Circle becomes an associate member, with all the privileges of membership except the right to vote. Faculty members become associates at the end of their four-year term. They are eligible to reëlection as active members, though they may not serve two consecutive terms. Alumni who have never been in the society may be elected directly

to associate membership in recognition of the same qualities that distinguish undergraduate members. In practice, the choice of members is made as impartial as possible. Students receive the distinction who have already won from their instructors and their fellow-students the recognition which deserves distinction. Care is taken to distribute the initiates evenly among the five classes of members, so that the Circle may be a really representative and democratic group.

The Alpha Circle of Omicron Delta Kappa is at Washington and Lee University, where the Society was established in December, 1914, at the instance of Mr. J. Carl Fisher, now the General Secretary. Johns Hopkins is the Beta Circle. A third has been instituted at the University of Pittsburgh, and charters for various other colleges are under consideration. The Johns Hopkins Circle, though less than a year old, has already proved itself of value in the college community, and gives promise of great usefulness. It is beyond question the most efficient method of bringing students of diverse tastes and interests together, and the O Δ K key, a circle of gold enclosing the letters, is already one of the most prized of college honors. The present membership is as follows:

Student members: John C. Knipp, President; Alexander M. Wolfe, Secretary-Treasurer; Vincent J. Brooks, Paul W. Sutton, Edward M. Stuart, John L. Defandorf, J. Trueman Thompson, Reuben Oppenheimer, Frederick P. Hall.

Faculty members: Murray P. Brush, Charles J. Tilden, Ralph V. D. Magoffin, John C. French.

The associate members are Myron E. Bagley, Edmund M. Spieker, and Hiram Woodward, of the class of 1916, and Professor John H. Latané, originally a member of the Alpha Circle and one of the charter members of the Johns Hopkins Circle.

THE SUMMER COURSES

By EDWARD F. BUCHNER

Director

THE development of the work in the summer courses from 1911 to 1916 has clearly indicated their place in the activity of the University. Summer instruction was originally undertaken to meet the needs of our local, city and state, educational systems. The response that has been made during these six years to the opportunities for summer study has carried the work far beyond the experimental phases under which it was inaugurated. In addition to the very material assistance extended to these educational systems in raising their standard of achievement, the University has maintained educational opportunities that are coming more and more to fit in with the scholastic program of both undergraduate and graduate students.

The service rendered to the school systems of the city and the state creates benefits which the University is enjoying in its own immediate and regular activity in the philosophical department. The improvement of the quality of instruction in the high schools has borne fruit in the better preparation of students who have gone into the undergraduate departments. There has been also an increase in the number of high schools which have been brought into closer correlation with the work of the University. The existence of the department of engineering and its intimate connection with secondary instruction in the state have developed a constructive institutional situation in which the activity of the summer courses is very valuable.

The materially changed system of public education in Maryland, consequent upon the survey of 1915 and the extensive legislative revision by the General Assembly of 1916, presents a new situation wherein the forces of the

University, particularly as found in the summer courses, can be directed towards the fulfillment of the promise in the restrictive program which is now on our statute books. The high professional requirement now specified in the preparation for administration and supervision in the state and county, and for teaching in high schools, is a direct invitation to the University to put forth its best efforts in contributing to the realization of the hopes of the educational surveyors and the legislative reforms. Of the ten certificates which are hereafter to be granted to administrators, supervisors, and teachers in Maryland schools in the State system, exactly one-half require a minimum preparation represented by graduation from a standard college or university, and one-fifth require more or less of collegiate preparation. In view of the fact that educational systems cannot suspend activities, for a shorter or longer period, in order to enable those in service to complete the minimum legal preparation, summer instruction offers practically the only means whereby the attainment of professional standards becomes at all possible. Under the present day ideals of educational administration, less than two-fifths of the regular high school teachers in the counties of Maryland "may be described as adequately prepared." The University cannot rest content until five-fifths of our regular high school teachers in the state are adequately prepared.

From its beginning the University's chief interest has been in the maintenance of advanced instruction that should result in research. The extension of the field of summer instruction so as to include this grade of work in a number of different fields has brought forward new possibilities that are showing some realization. The addition of advanced courses during the last two summers has strongly set up the hope of seeing herein a new means of increasing the service of the various graduate departments. The recruiting of graduate students from among collegiate and secondary teachers is one of the interesting phases of recent

tendencies in higher education. The availability of summer graduate work becomes, accordingly, a most desirable means of bringing these students to the University and of enabling them to effect certain academic economies in completing their formal requirements. The return of many of the summer graduate students to teaching before, or without, completing their full academic programs opens up new avenues along which the formative influences of University standards and achievements can radiate throughout the system of higher education. Every lover of the University must welcome the increase of means whereby vitalizing connections are established between its spirit and modes of handling knowledge and our other educational agencies. With the summer graduate students also come such definiteness and zeal as will turn the labors of the brief period into increasingly valuable results.

Two special values in summer courses reveal themselves in the special scope of instruction and the type of faculty which are organized. In order to meet the needs of the highly motivated summer student, departments are given the opportunity to plan the development of new courses, and thus broaden and vary their offerings. This departmental enrichment also proves attractive to students in the regular sessions who are, accordingly, given a wider range from which to make their selections. Coupled with the well-regulated practice of organizing a corps of instructors which includes excellent teachers from other representative institutions, this plan of summer organization gives both stability and flexibility, enabling the University to meet changing educational and professional situations. In fact, from the point of view of freedom, simplicity and directness, the development of the summer session in American universities comes close to a realization of an ideal administration of higher education. The nearest approach to the fulfillment of these conditions and the realization of these ideals of summer activities at the Johns Hopkins University are to be found in the achievements of its 1916

session. The five hundred and ninety-five students, gathered from twenty states and the District of Columbia, were enthusiastic exemplars of the University's ideal of serious and intensive effort in their daily coöperation with the members of the staff of thirty-six instructors and twelve lecturers in working out the program of eighty courses offered in twenty subjects. The possibilities for future development and the intrinsic values of summer instruction could not be more clearly indicated than they were during this sixth session.

In planning future summer work, the University should keep in view the possibilities that are promised by past developments. The increase of over seventy-five per cent in the number of graduate students last summer clearly indicates that greater provision should be made for advanced instruction. The increasing number of undergraduate students who plan to accelerate their progress towards their graduation, and, also, to secure the benefits of special courses available only in the summer, emphasizes the desirability of more frequent utilization of these collegiate resources. Finally, there should be a steady development of more and more specialized offerings to meet the growing needs along technical educational lines.

The move of the University to Homewood brings in its train the conduct of the 1917 session at the new site. The new buildings and the extensive grounds offer an almost ideal environment for summer activity. One cannot but remember with admiration the patience with which teachers and students did their work in the Howard Street buildings with Homewood always in prospect. It is a well-nigh universal belief that holding the session at Homewood will prove an attraction to a greatly increased number of students.

THE UNIVERSITY

The Commemoration Exercises

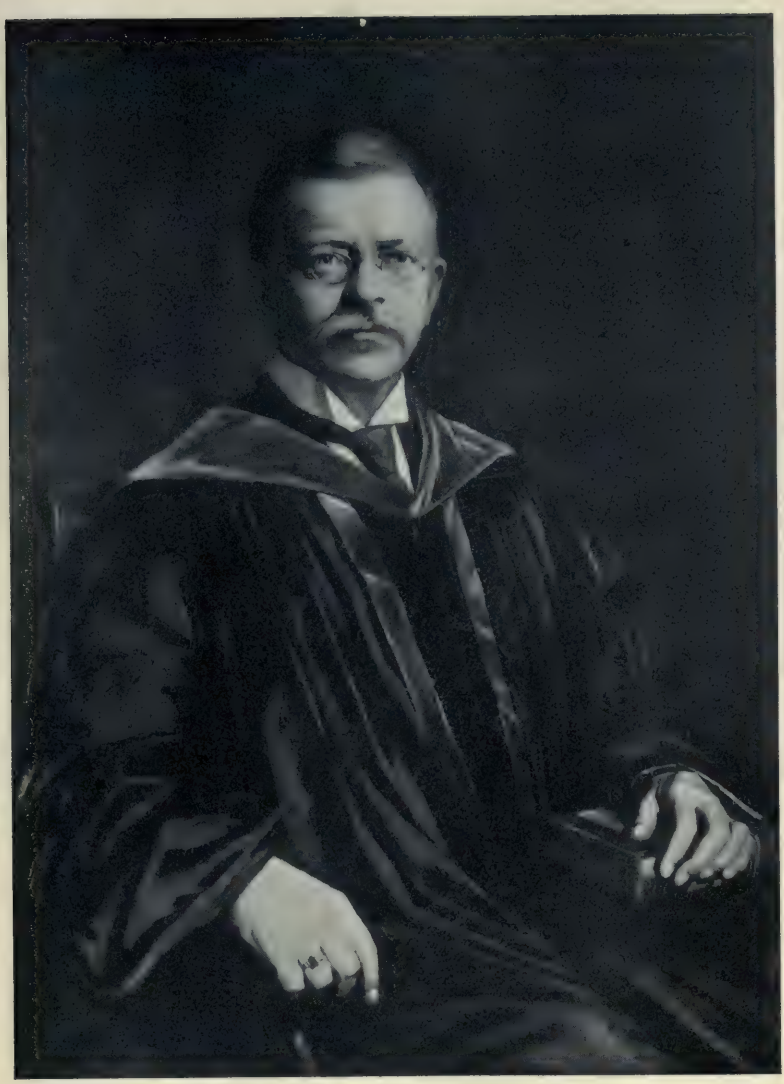
The exercises held in connection with the observance of February 22 as the forty-first birthday of the University were held in the Lyric in Baltimore in the presence of a large number of students, alumni and friends of the institution. The musical program was arranged by Edwin Turnbull, '93, and its numbers were rendered by an orchestra of twenty-two musicians under the direction of Charles H. Bochau, of the staff of the Peabody Conservatory. The Rev. Romilly F. Humphries, rector of Grace and St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, made the invocation.

Mr. Taft's Address

The chief address was that of the Hon. William Howard Taft, ex-president of the United States and Kent Professor of Law at Yale University, who spoke on the subject of "Wise and Unwise Extension of Federal Power." Mr. Taft's address was a notable example of the sanity, comprehensiveness and scholarliness which generally characterize his utterances. It received more than the usual attention and applause, and all who heard it delivered will be glad to know that it will be published in an early issue of the *Circular*.

Presentation of a Portrait of the Late Christopher Johnson

Following the address of Mr. Taft, Professor Robinson arose to make the presentation, on behalf of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, of a portrait of the late Professor Christopher Johnston. Professor Robinson read the following communication from the Society, after which the portrait, an engraving of which appears on the opposite page, was unveiled:



THE LATE CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON

PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Halftone engraving from the portrait by
Waldemar Dieterich

Mr. President and Members of the Board of Trustees:

The Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America feels under great obligation to you for granting to them the privilege of placing in the Johns Hopkins University a portrait of Professor Christopher Johnston, who was student, fellow, and for nearly twenty-five years a member of the faculty of this University, and who died June 26, 1914, at the age of fifty-eight. Professor of Oriental History and Archaeology, he had a remarkable linguistic equipment for his work. He was an excellent student of the classical and modern languages, as well as of Egyptian, Assyrian, Sumerian, Arabic, and Hebrew, and his knowledge of medicine, which he practised for ten years, helped him much in his interpretations of the cuneiform reports of ancient Assyrian physicians. His inaugural dissertation on the Epistolary literature of the Assyrians and Babylonians is recognized among all Semitic scholars as a most valuable investigation. He was a contributor to many technical journals, chiefly in the field of Assyriology and on Egyptology to the *New International Encyclopedia*. He was invited to contribute a volume of translations of Assyro-Babylonian letters to Professor Winckler's *Vorderasiatische Bibliothek*. He published a revised edition of Sayce's *Ancient Empires of the East*, and himself wrote for it a *History of Israel*. A complete bibliography of his numerous papers, which with bravery and patience he continued to publish even during his last painful illness, has been given in the *Johns Hopkins University Circular* (July, 1913) and need not be repeated here.

Professor Johnston was gentle and modest, a sympathetic and enthusiastic teacher as well as a productive scholar of broad culture, sound judgment, and original ideas.

The Maryland Society of Colonial Dames will always hold him in grateful remembrance because of his excellent services as their genealogist. His reputation both in this country and abroad, as a scientific and reliable genealogist, was due to his good judgment, accuracy, conservatism free from speculation, and his unusual ability to find the original and authoritative documents.

The Maryland Society of Colonial Dames therefore presents to the Johns Hopkins University this portrait, painted by Mr. Waldemar Dieterich, of Baltimore, in order that, because of Professor Johnston's devotion to the University, it may be placed with those of his colleagues with whom he taught and studied.

EMILE MCKIM REED,
(MRS. WILLIAM REED)
President of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.
MRS. DAVID M. ROBINSON,
Chairman of the Committee on the presentation of the portrait.

The President's Announcements

In another section of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will be found extracts from the annual report of the President, in which are contained the most important matters spoken of by President Goodnow at the Commemoration Day Exercises. The Hon. Henry Harlan read the names of the contributors to the fund which cares for the University's deficit for the next three years, introducing his remarks with a grateful acknowledgment on the part of the University of the generosity of these donors. This list of the University's friends was published in full in the January number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. The President announced also that a sum of money had been given by Miss Cornelia Williams, of Utica, and Mrs. George Huntington Williams and her two sons, of Baltimore, for the establishment of a fund to be known as the George Huntington Williams Memorial Fund, the income of which is to be used for work in the department of geology and for providing lectures on some topic of general contemporary interest.

Degrees Given Since June, 1916

The President announced also that the following degrees had been conferred since the regular graduation exercises of last June:

Doctor of Philosophy: Clarke Cathran Minter, principal subject, Chemistry, of North Carolina; Elias N. Rabinowitz, principal subject, Hebrew, of Baltimore.

Doctor of Medicine: Rowland Sill Briggs, of California; George William Henry, of New York.

Bachelor of Arts: Myron E. Bagley, of Maryland; Ira Owen Wade, of Virginia.

Bachelor of Science: Mary Stella Johnson, of Georgia.

RESEARCH WORK IN THE HOPKINS LABORATORIES

The appendix to the Annual Report of the President for the year 1915–1916, published in the *Circular*, No. 1 *New*

Series, contains detailed reports of the work of the several departments, with outlines of research pursued by the graduates and of the courses followed by the collegiate students, together with the titles of dissertations and articles written during the year by students and teaching staff.

In the department of physics, the work of ruling diffraction gratings, initiated many years ago by Rowland, has been continued and a new engine has been constructed capable of ruling larger gratings with high dispersion. Progress has been made in the investigation of certain anomalous Zeeman effects, and knowledge of the light sensitiveness of solids has been added to by studies of the phenomena in cuprous oxide.

In the department of chemistry, the study of osmotic pressure, with which Professor Morse's name will always be associated, has been carried on by Professor Morse and his assistants, working under grants from the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Interesting work has been done also in the decomposition of silicates, the physical chemistry of solutions, the vapor pressure of solutions and on problems of esterification.

The teaching staff and students of the department of geology have completed certain studies on the Upper Cretaceous Deposits of Maryland, the results of which have been published by the Maryland Geological Survey in two volumes. Other work of importance has been that of various members of the department in Seismology, Topography local and National, in the study of the Silurian and Carboniferous formations of Maryland, the Mesozoic and Cenozoic floras of the southeastern United States, in mining and economic geology, in the Miocene and Pliocene invertebrate faunas of North Carolina and Virginia and in the flora of the Coal Measures. Much of this work has been done in conjunction with and under the auspices of the Maryland Geological Survey, The United States Geological Survey, the Smithsonian Institute and the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In Zoölogy many interesting investigations have been made in heredity, variation and evolution, as a result of which it has been shown that racial differentiation is occurring slowly and gradually in certain simple organisms. The study of selection and "inheritance of acquired" characters in infusoria has been continued, as well as other investigations in variation and selection in the rhizopod Centropyxis, the effects of conjugation on inheritance and variations, Mendelian inheritance, environment, animal behavior and other problems of a fundamental nature. In the work of the sections of botany and plant physiology studies have been made of the development and proliferation of the fruits and of the cacti of Arizona, atmometric measurement and other problems of a practical and theoretical nature.

THE WORK OF THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT

Dean Brush reported to the President that during the year 1915–1916, the modified curriculum determined upon last year had been put into effect with satisfactory results. The following changes in administration were made in order to facilitate the operation of the new plan:

1. The division of the year into two equal parts, instead of three, the examinations at the end of each half-year's work to be final.
2. A rule requiring instructors to file informal reports upon the work of every student on the 15th of December and on the 25th of March.
3. The requirement that deficiencies in any course be made up by the close of the autumn matriculation examinations following, before the course may count towards graduation.
4. The adoption of a system of probation for students whose work is unsatisfactory.
5. Permission for a student to repeat a required course without obtaining the special consent of the Board of Collegiate Studies.
6. The abandonment of the June entrance examinations and the substitution therefor of the examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board,—which were consequently given in the Academic Building under our oversight.

Dean Brush concluded with the following report of interesting activities in the life of his department:

The Board of Collegiate Studies also passed two measures of the greatest importance to the future of the College.

The first of these was a resolution whereby candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts may offer for credit certain courses given by the Peabody Conservatory of Music. It is hoped that this resolution may pave the way for an interchange of credits between the two institutions.

The second measure was a request to the Trustees of the University to establish a course in military training, a part of which should count for credit towards graduation. After mature deliberation, the Board of Trustees took favorable action upon this request and authorized the establishment of such a course in accordance with plans laid down by the War College, the details to be subject to the approval of the Academic Council.

Throughout the year efforts were made to develop closer relations between the College and the schools of the state,—whenever opportunity offered, special visits to the schools being made by members of the College faculty. In this the state and city departments of Education afforded the heartiest coöperation and in every case the school was ready to meet us more than half-way.

The extra-curriculum activities of the undergraduates were unusually successful during the year 1915–1916, and there was the consequent increase in college unity which the life at Homewood can but intensify.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL IN 1915–1916

The Dean of the Medical School reported to the President of the University that during the year October 1, 1915 to September 30, 1916 there were enrolled 358 candidates for the M.D. degree, eighty-one of whom were graduated in June, 1916. Three hundred and ninety-two persons made inquiry concerning admission to the present session; of these 187 made formal application, of which number 91 were accepted for the first year and 18 for advanced standing. Dean Williams reported satisfactory health among the students and asserted that a more extended examination of the student body would be the rule in the future. The opening of the new Hunterian Laboratory has given relief to several departments of the school, but the relief afforded the growing Library is only temporary,

and one thing much needed is a new building for the Hospital and Medical School libraries and for the department covering the history of medicine. The "full-time" plan has worked so well in medicine, surgery and pediatrics that it is of great importance to the school that the remaining clinical departments be placed on the same basis. Five of the medical Alumni died during the year; namely, Alma E. Beale, 1900; James G. Fergusson, 1914, Joseph H. Hewitt, 1906; William R. Hudson, 1911; Merle C. Newkirk, 1913.

THE PROGRESS OF THE NEW SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Professors Tilden, Thomas and Whitehead for the department of Engineering, reported to the president that

> The total enrollment of students at the opening of the year 1915–1916 was 148. Of these 19 were graduates of other institutions, 4 were special students, 142 were candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering, and 2 were candidates for higher degrees. There were 3 withdrawals, reducing the enrollment at the end of the academic year to 145. The degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering was conferred upon 12 students and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon 1 student in the Department of Engineering at the Commencement exercises held June 13, 1916. The total number of scholarships awarded to students in Engineering during the year was 97. Most of these were regular scholarships provided under the Legislative Act, establishing scholarships in the Department of Engineering.

An example of the practical field work required of the students in this department is given by Professor Tilden in the following words:

> In connection with the courses in Strength of Materials and Transportation, Professor Tilden conducted a series of field exercises in emergency bridge-building. Several of these bridge drills were held during the year and a double-lock spar bridge, of about thirty-eight feet span, with a floor nine feet wide, was built across a ravine on the University grounds. The drills were open to volunteers from the Junior and Senior classes and offered opportunity for practice in the rapid handling of heavy timbers, making the right kind of knots and lashings with rope, and the disposition and ordering of groups of men for doing work of this kind by "manpower."

Lack of space forbids the inclusion here of the reports of many interesting investigations which have taken place in the engineering laboratories during the year. A summary of these investigations will be found in the Annual Report of the President.

WOMEN'S REST ROOM AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

A fitting memorial to the late Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrett has recently been built at the Johns Hopkins Medical School. "The Johns Hopkins Medical School Women Students Rest Room" has been completed at a cost of $4800. The fund for the construction of this building was raised by subscription by the Women's Committee of the Medical School, consisting of Miss M. Carey Thomas, chairman, Mrs. Theodore C. Janeway, Mrs. Adolph Meyer, Mrs. William H. Howell, secretary, Mrs. Howard A Kelly and Mrs. Henry M. Thomas, treasurer.

This new rest room, a cozy little one-story building is known as the Mary Elizabeth Garrett Memorial Room. It is situated on a piece of ground adjoining the main corridor near the administration building.

The exterior of the building of red brick is in accord with the other hospital buildings. It is one story in height, the roof forming part of a second-story hospital bridge which will extend over the room. The building contains a main rest room, 18 feet wide by 23 feet long. Low, broad windows let in ample light and sunshine. There is a large fire-place 5 feet wide by 3 feet deep for gas logs. There are stationary book cases and window seats. The room is attractively furnished with comfortable leather chairs, each with a movable table and reading lamp, lounges and writing desks.

In addition to the main rest room, the building contains a locker room, 10½ feet wide by 21 feet long, with 37 lockers and two private dressing rooms. Mr. Joseph Evans Sperry

was the architect. The building is to be devoted to the exclusive use of the women students at the Medical School and the women resident physicians.

LECTURES ON MILITARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY

Captain Taylor E. Darby of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Howard, Maryland, has been assigned by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army to deliver a course of lectures on military medicine and surgery to the students of the senior class at the Medical School. This series of lectures began on March 15. The lectures are given on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7.30 o'clock in the Medical Amphitheater.

MCCOY HALL TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIANCE OF CHARITIES

McCoy Hall, formerly the main academic building of the University, has recently been turned over by the University authorities to the Alliance of Charities and Social Agencies. It is now the headquarters of the various agencies constituting the Alliance and also of several charitable organizations not in the Alliance.

The agencies in the Alliance having business headquarters in the building are:

The Babies' Milk Fund Association, the Federated Charities, the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society, the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, the Social Service Corporation, the Mental Hygiene Society, the Traveler's Aid Society, and the Maryland Children's Aid Society. The other four associations in the Alliance have their headquarters at their own buildings.

Other institutions having office room in the building are:

The Coöperative Purchasing Agency, the Sales Exchange for Handicapped Workers, the Woman's Civic League, the Consumers' League, and the State Department of Education.

These institutions pay no rent, but only the running expenses of the building.

HOMEWOOD DESCRIBED

The *Johns Hopkins University Circular* for December, 1916, is devoted to a survey of the University at Homewood, the general caption being "The University in its New Home." The review is a comprehensive outline of the work accomplished thus far at Homewood. It is divided into nine topics, each covering a separate branch or department of the University and each by a different author. The "Foreword" by Professor Edward B. Mathews is an outline of the Homewood plan, showing the years devoted to its development and explaining just how far it has been completed. "The Academic Building" by Dr. M. Llewellyn Raney follows Dr. Mathews's article. The other articles are as follows: "The Laboratory of Civil Engineering," by Professor Charles J. Tilden; "The Laboratory of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering," by Professor John B. Whitehead; "The University Power Plant," by Dr. A. G. Christie; "The Botanical Laboratory and Botanical Garden," by Professor Duncan S. Johnson; "The Laboratory of Plant Physiology," by Professor Burton E. Livingston; "The College at Homewood," by Dean Murray P. Brush and "The Johns Hopkins Club," by Professor W. P. Mustard.

An attractive feature of the *Circular* are the illustrations. The frontispiece is the ground plan of the University. Each article is illustrated both by photographs and drawings.

DR. J. EUSTACE SHAW RESIGNS

J. Eustace Shaw, '96, Ph.D. 1900, associate professor of Italian at the University, has recently resigned his position here, to accept at the beginning of next year, the professorship of Italian at the University of Toronto. Dr. Shaw entered the University in 1893, and since that time has been connected with it as student, instructor, associate and associate professor. In Dr. Shaw's resignation the University will lose one of its most faithful and efficient teachers.

TURNBULL LECTURES

The twenty-second series of the Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectures on Poetry, instituted in 1889 by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, will be given this year by Edward Capps, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of classics at Princeton University. Dr. Capps will lecture on some phases of Greek poetry. The exact subjects have not as yet been announced, nor have the dates of the lectures and the place been decided upon as this publication goes to press.

THE ALBERT SHAW LECTURES

The Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history were delivered in January by Professor Payson J. Treat, professor of Far-Eastern History in Leland Stanford University, the subject being "The Early Diplomatic Relations between the United States and Japan, 1853-1865." The lectures aroused great interest among the graduate students in history and political science. Professor Treat has travelled extensively in China and Japan, and is an authority on Oriental history. The lectures will be published during the spring as one of the series of Shaw lectures.

THE SCHOULER LECTURES

The James Schouler lectures in history and political science were given this year by David Jayne Hill, LL.D., some time United States Ambassador to Germany. The course consisted of six lectures on "International Readjustments," the dates and subjects being as follows: March 6, "The Shadow of the Past; " March 8, "A Basis for an International Society;" March 13, "The Pretensions of Neo-Imperialism; "March 15, "The Transfiguration of the German Empire;" March 20, "The Vision of a Commonwealth;" March 22, "International Organization." The lectures were given in the hall of the Civil Engineering Building at Homewood.

OTHER PUBLIC LECTURES

In addition to the Albert Shaw lectures, other public lectures have been given by the University as follows:

January 9, 1917. Mr. L. O. Armstrong, of the Department of Public Instruction of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, lectured on "The Water Power of Canada." The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views and motion pictures.

January 26, 1917. Dr. John H. Finley, LL.D., president of the University of the State of New York and State Commissioner of Education, delivered an address, entitled "Training for Leisure," in Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church. This address was given under the joint auspices of the University and The Woman's Civic League.

THE RIGHT KIND OF UNIVERSITY ADVERTISING

A movement has recently been started by the Hopkins Circle of the Omicron Delta Kappa Society for presenting the advantages offered by the University to the students of high and preparatory schools throughout Maryland and adjacent states. It is thought that perhaps the reason that so many of the leading students in the Maryland schools select colleges and universities other than Hopkins is that they are not cognizant of the opportunities which the University offers them. They do not consider its record of achievement and promise for the future.

Accordingly this society plans to make a canvass of the preparatory schools of Maryland and neighboring states. Ambitious and careful plans have been drawn up, whereby delegations of three or four men are to be sent to the various schools to explain to them the record and work of the University. Papers concerning the Academic department, the Engineering School, and a summary of student activities have been prepared. These are either to be read or made the subject of informal talks at the schools which the several delegations may visit. As far as possible it is planned that

one member of each delegation shall be an alumnus of the school visited. Steps have been taken also to procure a set of lantern slides of characteristic views of all phases of Hopkins life to show at these visits. Copies of the University publications are likewise to be taken along.

The present schedule of the society includes over thirty schools.

FACULTY NOTES

On January 3 Professor Latané spoke at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, before the Fortnightly Club on "The Monroe Doctrine and the European War." On February 10 he spoke before the Arundel Club, and on February 14 before the College Club, Baltimore, on some questions related to the war.

Professor Vincent is giving a series of lectures at the Associate Congregational Church of Baltimore, on "The Chief Figures of the Reformation."

On January 11 Dr. Magoffin addressed the Latin Club of the Western Female High School of Baltimore on "Roman Home and Family Life." The lecture was illustrated with slides made from objects in the Archaeological Museum of the University. On January 31 Dr. Magoffin lectured before the Fortnightly Club at the Naval Academy on "Some Classic Sidelights on Efficiency."

Dr. William H. Welch has been appointed on the advisory committee of the National Research Council, preparatory to an exhaustive investigation which the council has undertaken to determine to what extent, if any, the danger of poisoning is involved in the use of canned goods. Professor J. J. Abel of the University is also among a number of university men who will have supervisory charge of this investigation.

Professor W. P. Mustard lectured in Philadelphia, on February 20, before the Pennsylvania Society of the Archaeological Society of America. On March 13 he read a paper in Baltimore, at the annual meeting of the Maryland Branch of the Southern Association of College Women.

HOPKINS MEN AT THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

At the recent sessions of the Geological Society of America, held in Albany, Johns Hopkins was very well represented. Of thirty-seven papers read nine were by Hopkins men. Among the titles: Professor H. F. Reid discussed the "Geometric Plans of the Earth;" Professor E. B. Mathews, "'Deeps' in Channel of Lower Susquehanna River;" Professor Edward Berry, "Plants Associated with Human Remains;" William J. Miller, Ph.D. 1905, "Classification of Metamorphic Rocks;" Charles Keyes, Ph.D. 1892, "Orographic Origin of Ancient Lake Bonneville;" Arthur G. Leonard, Ph.D. 1898, "Pleistocene Drainage Changes in Dakota;" Marcus I. Goldman, "Pleistocene Deposits in Sun River Region, Montana;" Professor H. P. Little, Ph.D. 1910, "Post-Pleistocene Geology of Maine."

COURSE FOR RESERVE CORPS OFFICERS

On March 6, 1917, Lieutenant Charles W. Elliott, who has charge of the course in military training at the University, began a course of lectures for the instruction of candidates for commissions in the Reserve Officers Corps of the United States Army. The course will consist of a series of six lectures covering a period of six weeks. The lectures are held in the Civil Engineering Building from 8 to 10 p.m. on Tuesday evenings. The charge for the entire course is $1. Candidates for the Reserve Officers Corps must have had either a first-class college education or the equivalent in business or professional training.

Great interest is being manifested by Baltimoreans in this course of lectures. At the first lecture about two hundred and fifty men were present.

COURSES IN INSURANCE TO BE GIVEN

Mr. Leo Wolman, a Baltimorean and a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University, has just been appointed to the position of Associate in insurance in the Univeristy, his work

to begin next October in the courses in business economics. Mr. Wolman is a Bachelor of Arts and a Doctor of Philosophy of Johns Hopkins. In 1915–16 he conducted a course in life insurance, in connection with the College Courses for Teachers. During the present year he has been teaching economics in the University of Michigan. His appointment here is noteworthy, as an indication of a purpose to place the night courses on a permanent basis, thus extending the local influence and value of the University. He will also take part in the regular instruction in the department of economics.

UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By JOHN LEWIN, '20

Track

By winning first and second places in three events, and by placing in others, the Johns Hopkins track team captured the point trophy at the Georgetown University track meet on February 17. The result of this first meet seems to forecast a successful season. Hall won first place in the 440 yard open, with Winslow second. Bernhardt and Perkins were first and second respectively in the open mile run. Captain Straus won the 880 yard open and Weeks came in second. Other Hopkins athletes to place were Dempster in the 50 yard hurdles and Leadbetter in the shotput. The Hopkins' score was twenty-four points.

The track team continued its good work in the Johns Hopkins-Fifth Regiment meet held in Baltimore on February 24. In this meet, Weeks captured first place in both the South Atlantic and open mile runs. Perkins and E. L. Smith took third places in these events. Other Hopkins men to place were Dempster, third in the South Altantic 100 yard hurdles; Leadbetter, second in the shotput; and Sutton, fourth in the South Atlantic 220. The Johns Hopkins interfraternity relay race was won by the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity.

The entrance of Princeton into the South Atlantic Inter-Collegiates makes the schedule this year the hardest ever attempted by a Hopkins track team. With Princeton and Virginia, as well as the other ten members of the Southern Division, arrayed against it on Homewood field next May, Hopkins will have to hustle to hold its own. To meet these opponents creditably the Black and Blue squad is working hard on the indoor training, and both the coach and captain seem pleased with the progress the team is making.

A study of the present squad reveals much of promise. In each department there is at least one man who bids fair to star. The most conspicuous figure of the new men on the squad this year is Leadbetter, a former captain of a Bowdoin team and second in the world's intercollegiate hammer throw for 1916. Hopkins hails him as a sure point winner. Uhler, Shumacher, and Wright are other Medical School men, each a tower of strength in his department. With Bernhardt, from Rochester, in the long distances; Sullivan from Catholic University, Winslow from St. Johns, and B. Smith from the Baltimore City College in the middle distances; and Snowden from Princeton, in the dashes, in addition to the fact that nearly all the men on last year's squad have reported for practice, the prospects for Hopkins to keep the pace planned by the enterprising management are good.

In the annual field and track meet held by the sophomore and freshman classes on January 27, the freshmen were victorious. The final score was 46 to 31. B. Smith, captain of the freshman team, was the star of the contest, winning first in both the 220 yard and the 440 yard dashes, and getting second in the 30 yard dash. Bowen, also a freshman, won first in the mile and 880 yard run. Parkman, Bratt and Defandorf, all of the class of 1920, showed marked ability. Melamet was the sophomores' star.

LACROSSE

This year witnesses an unprecedentedly large number of candidates for the lacrosse team. Eleven "H" men are reporting for practice, and some of the new material looks promising. Among the new candidates, Chalmers and Strom are making good at goal. Stanley in the close defense, H. Baxley, in the mid-field defense, and Gatchell at centre, are all making a creditable showing. Last year's veterans will have difficulty in holding their positions. Other promising new men are H. Knipp, V. Stuart and Silverstein.

The schedule which the team will follow contains some dangerous opponents:

March 31	Alumni
April 5	Yale
April 7	Cornell
April 14	Navy at Annapolis
April 21	Harvard
April 28	Carlisle
May 5	University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia
May 12	Lehigh
May 19	Swarthmore at Swarthmore
May 26	(Championship game)
June 9	Crescents at New York

FOOTBALL

The Johns Hopkins Athletic Board has chosen Benjamin Russell Murphy, athletic director of the Gilman Country School, as coach for the 1917 football team. Besides his duties as football coach, Mr. Murphy will have charge of the rebuilding of the entire athletic system at the University. Mr. Murphy has taken an interest in athletics throughout his life. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and comes to Hopkins with a fine reputation from Clemson College and Gilman Country School.

FOOTBALL "H"

At a meeting of the Athletic Board on January 8, 1917, the football "H" was awarded to the following men: Branham, Brooks, Darley, Duncan, Freedom, Fulton, Funk, Gorman, Hartman, Hecht, Hopkins, Jackson, McKeithen, Leadbetter, Martindale, Micklethwaite, Purcell, Schmidt, Winslow, Woodward, and Uhler.

The "H. A. A." was given to Calkins, Cort, Cox, Flowers, Gatchell, Hearn, Kneedler, Marcus, Randall, Stanley and Wood.

Manager Alan C. Davis was awarded the "H. M."

The class of 1918 has made an early start toward the publication of next year's *Hullabaloo*. Robert Duncan has been elected editor-in-chief, and Henry Evans business manager. Work has been assigned, and the campaign outlined.

THE NEWS LETTER

The *News-Letter* on February 26, announced the election of Allan K. Chalmers, '18, Richard L. Field, '19, Carroll Stansbury, '20, and Vernon E. Stuart, '20, as associate editors. At the same time, it announced with regret the resignation of Frederick P. Hall, '17, and Randolph Smith, '17, from its editorial staff, and of C. Prevost Boyce, '17, and William A. McKewen, '17, from its business staff.

MILITARY TRAINING

Through the interest displayed by the members of the battalion and the work of the officers, the Reserve Officers Training Corps of Johns Hopkins University is fast developing into an efficient body. A recent examination on the contents of the Military Science lectures revealed the fact that the privates, for the most part, had grasped the fundamental principles of tactics. Several hikes have been made into the country, where practice in outposting and attacking has been given. Lately the corps has had access to the armory of the Fourth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, and the battalion is mastering the manual of arms. On February 24, a sham battle was carried out in the neighborhood of Pikesville with the cadets of the Baltimore City College and the Polytechnic Institute.

VOCATIONAL TALKS

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University a series of talks is being given to the students of the University on "Life Work." These addresses are being given by men in the city who are prom-

inent in their respective callings or professions. The first of this series of addresses was given on Wednesday, January 24, 1917, by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore. He spoke on "The Principles Which Should Guide One in Choosing a Profession." Other addresses have been given as follows: the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, formerly Secretary of the Navy and United States Attorney-General, on "The Civic Duties of a University Man;" and the Hon. Henry D. Harlan, formerly Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore, on "Law as a Profession."

THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

A Directory of the Officers of the General Association and the Branches

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George L. P. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, president, Fidelity and Deposit Company, Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Ralph Van D. Magoffin, Ph.D. 1908, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Reid Hunt, '91, Ph.D. 1896, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. T. Peed, president, Emory University, Oxford, Georgia; Joseph D. Greene, '00, secretary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Virginia Alumni Association—Robert E. Loving, Ph.D. 1905, president, Richmond College, Richmond, Va.; Robert S. Preston, secretary.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—Elbert Jay Benton, Ph.D., 1903, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio; Howard L. Taylor, M.D. 1910, secretary, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, president, New York City; Norvin R. Lindheim, '00, secretary, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—Albert M. Reese, '92, Ph.D. 1900, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; W. Armstrong Price, Ph.D. 1913, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University ofMinnesota, Minneapolis.

THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS

As the result of the annual election of officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association and of the Alumni Council, the following alumni were chosen:

President, George L. Radcliffe, '97, Ph.D. 1900, elected for two years. *Secretary*, Ralph V. D. Magoffin, Ph.D. 1908. *Treasurer*, Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906.

Members of the Executive Committee to serve two years: Horace Burrough, Jr., '89, D. Sterrett Gittings, '83, R. Curzon Hoffman, Jr., '03, Walter Jones, '88, Ph.D. 1891, Lawrence C. Wroth; '05.

Members of the Alumni Council to serve four years from May, 1917: Ph.D. Group, John Holladay Latané, '92, Ph.D. 1895; M.D. Group, Rufus Cole, M.D. 1899; A.B. Group, Harry T. Marshall, '94, M.D. 1898; At Large Group, Eli Frank, '94.

At the annual meeting of the Association, Dr. Edward H. Griffin, formerly dean of the Collegiate Department of the University, was elected an honorary life member of the Association.

R. V. D. MAGOFFIN
Secretary

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH ASSOCIATION

A small group of northwestern alumni greeted President Goodnow in Chicago on February 8, 1917. President Goodnow gave an interesting sketch of the progress of the University and the Hospital; and short talks were given by A. W. Small, Ph.D. 1889, dean of the University of Chicago; Henry Crew, Ph.D. 1887, professor in Northwestern University; Lessing Rosenthal, '88, of the Chicago Bar, Oscar T. Schultz, M.D. 1903, director of the Nelson Morris Institute for Medical Research.

The officers of the association elected for the coming year are James A. James, Ph.D. 1893, president; Henry Helmholtz, M.D. 1906, vice-president, and W. L. Ross, '99, secretary-treasurer, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago.

THE ST. LOUIS ASSOCIATION

On February 20, the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association of St. Louis held its annual dinner. The guest of the evening was Mr. E. M. Grossman, president of the Harvard Club, who spoke in a very interesting way on the relation of college men to the national problems that interest us today. LeRoy McMaster, Ph.D. 1906, and G. Canby Robinson, '99, M.D. 1903, both of Washington University, also spoke. The evening was closed by a very interesting sleight-of-hand performance by F. T. Darrow, M.D. 1916.

The officers of last year, Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president, and Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, were re-elected.

THE GEORGIA ASSOCIATION

The annual banquet of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association of Georgia was held Saturday evening at the Capital City club. Dr. Murray P. Brush, acting dean of the Johns Hopkins Collegiate Department, was the guest of honor.

W. H. Emerson, Ph.D. 1886, of Georgia School of Technology, president of the Association, presided, and acted as toast-master. The principal address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Brush. Other addresses were made by Dr. Emerson, G. F. Nicolassen, Ph.D. 1882, of Oglethorpe, and W. F. Melton, Ph.D. 1906, of Emory.

The following were present: Dr. Murray P. Brush, of Johns Hopkins; F. W. McRae, Jr., of Atlanta; C. E. Dowman, of Atlanta; W. M. Dunn, of Atlanta; D. S. Elliott, of Atlanta; W. H. Emerson, of Atlanta; Lewis M. Gaines, of Atlanta; J. D. Greene, of Atlanta; C. C. Hinton, of Atlanta; Evans P. Wood, of Atlanta; R. G. McAliley, of Atlanta; T. Poole Maynard, of Atlanta; W. F. Melton, of Oxford, Ga.; A. M. Muckenfuss, of Atlanta; J. E. Paullin, of Atlanta; M. T. Peed, of Oxford, Ga.; C. A. Rhodes, of Atlanta; W. F. Shallenberger, of Atlanta; W. W. Young, of Atlanta;

Montague L. Boyd, of Atlanta, and H. R. Slack, of La Grange, Ga.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Professor M. T. Peed, graduate student at Hopkins during the years 1883–85 and 1887–89, of Emory University, president; Joseph D. Greene, secretary and treasurer.

THE MINNESOTA BRANCH ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Branch Association was held on February 22, 1917, at the Minneapolis Club. There were present twenty-one members, the largest number ever brought together since the formation of the Association. Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, was elected president of the Association, and Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS BY HOPKINS MEN

Faculty Publications

Professor Edward F. Buchner is the author of the article on "Educational Surveys, 1916," which is chapter twenty-one of the "Report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the year ended June 30, 1916."

Dr. Kirby F. Smith has an article in *The Sewanee Review* for January, 1917, entitled "Propertius: a Modern Lover in the Augustan Age."

"A Propos de la Distinction entre le Latin et le Roman dans la France du Nord avant le IX^{e} Siècle" is the caption of an article by A. Terracher in the *Modern Language Review*, Vol. XII, No. 1, January, 1917.

Dr. Blake published two papers in volume 33, part 2, of *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* on "The Interrogative Particle *a* in Hebrew," and on "The Dual Ending *-aim* in the Hebrew Multiplicative Numerals."

In volume 36 of the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, Professor Haupt will publish three papers on "Alcohol in the Bible," "Crystal-gazing in the Old Testament," and "Kir = Ur of the Chaldees," also some notes on the term Son of Man, and Jesus' last words, *Eli, Eli lama Sabachthani*. The last part of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, issued at the end of January, 1917, contains on pages 339–341, Professor Haupt's eulogy of the late Professor Christopher Johnston, which was presented at the first session of the annual meeting of the Society, New York, April 8, 1915. This article also appears in pamphlet form. In the first number of the new *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research* (Chicago, March, 1917), Professor Haupt published a paper on Sumerian tu "dove" and nam "swallow," and a note on Hebrew *az* = Ethiopic *enza*. At the end of the first paper he discusses the Sumerian term *invasion* for *disease*. The Sumerians (c. 3000 B. C.) considered a disease as an invasion of the body by demons, just as we regard a contagious disease as an invasion of vegetable or animal parasites. Modern medical writers sometimes refer to these microörganisms in true Babylonian style as messengers of destruction and death, and just as the Babylonian priests appealed to the sun to drive out the demons of disease, so our medical men speak now of driving a bacillus out of rooms by means of light and fresh air.

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

"Nietzsche," is the title of a posthumous article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, found among the papers of Josiah Royce, Ph.D. 1878. Dr. Royce did not believe that the philosophy of Nietzsche was the basis of the modern *Weltpolitik* of Germany. According to his editor, Royce's "thesis is that only as a prophet of the soul, the portrayer of an ideal, is Nietzsche to be understood."

Alfred Bagby, Ph.D. 1891, lecturer on wills and administrations, has recently issued a second and revised edition of his syllabus of Maryland law upon those subjects.

Short Stories, Old and New, by C. Alphonso Smith, Ph.D. 1893, published in November 1916 (Doubleday, Page and Co.), is now in its second edition. From March 14–24, Dr. Smith will deliver lectures on the James Sprunt foundation at the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia. These lectures will be published at once as *Keynote Studies in Keynote Books*.

A German-English Dictionary for Chemists, by Austin M. Patterson, Ph.D. 1900, has recently been published by John Wiley and Sons, Incorporated.

John Philip Hill '00, has recently published a small book called, *National Protection, Policy, Armament and Preparedness*.

"A map of the Vegetation of the United States" by Forrest Shreve, '01, Ph.D. 1905, appeared in *The Geographical Review*, vol. 3, No. 2, February, 1917.

LeRoy McMaster, Ph.D. 1906, has published in the January Number of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* an article on "The Transformation of Nitriles into Amides by Hydrogen Peroxide." Dr. McMaster is professor of chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis. Dr. McMaster was also editor of Vol. IV, Part 1, No. 2, of *The Washington University Studies*.

"Ulster—An Exposition based on the Writings of Both Sides," by Edward Raymond Turner, Ph.D. 1910, appeared in the *Nation*, January 25, 1917.

"Ahad Ha-Am, the Man and His Doctrines," is the title of publication No. 1, February, 1917, *Intercollegiate Zionist Association Publications*. The author is Aaron Schaffer, '14, who is the head of the Bureau of Information and Literature of the Association.

"The Real Delaware Crossing," by J. Saulsbury Short, '15, in *The Boston Evening Transcript* for February 21, is a comparison of the actual events of the crossing of the frozen river with the pictorial representation of it in Emmanuel Leutze's famous painting.

W. F. Albright, Ph.D. 1916, published a paper in volume 36, part 2, of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* on "The Eighth Campaign of Sargon."

ALUMNI NOTES

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT

1881. J. Hemsley Johnson, *Class Secretary*

The Rev. Edwin George Richardson died suddenly at Copenhagen, Denmark, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917. Dr. Richardson was one time rector of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and later of St. John's American Church, Dresden.

1882. Edward Ingle, *Class Secretary*

A brief résumé of the activities and work of the men who graduated from the University in its early days, should be of interest to its alumni. Of the fifteen men, receiving the bachelor's degree in 1882, eleven now survive. They have scattered, and perhaps have passed the life-stage in which news is produced; yet each one is to be found attacking his chosen vocation with singular ability and unceasing devotion. William Hughlett Adkins, of Easton, Maryland, is associate judge of the second judicial circuit of Maryland, having been appointed by the Governor on September 22, 1906, and subsequently elected by the people. Gustav Bissing is a patent attorney in New York City. Thomas Alexis Berry has for years been the expert real estate man of the Colonial Trust Company, of Baltimore. Herman Louis Ebeling is an enthusiastic professor of Greek at Goucher College, Baltimore. Louis Garthe is a veteran in service as correspondent at Washington of the *Baltimore American*. Charles W. E. Miller is professor of Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, his connection with the University unbroken in nearly thirty-eight years. James Page, after service to the government and valuable work in Cuba some years ago, is an engineering expert in New York City. Albert Gallatin Palmer is a successful agriculturist in the vicinity of Sandy Spring, Maryland. Robert Miller Reese has for years been associated with the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Herbert Thorndyke Tiffany, of Baltimore, has devoted his time to the profession of Law, having written several valuable works on the law of real property.

1884 Charles Morris Howard, *Class Secretary*

John Hinkley has recently resigned as colonel of the Fifth

Maryland Regiment. Colonel Hinkley has been connected with the Fifth Regiment for more than thirty-two years, having served five years in the ranks, five years as lieutenant, eight years as captain, eight years as major, two years as lieutenant-colonel and nearly four years as colonel. His service has included the Frostburg strike in 1894; the Spanish American War in 1898; the Baltimore fire in 1904, and lastly, service on the Mexican border. In commenting upon Colonel Hinkley's resignation the Baltimore *Evening Sun* said:

"No man is held in higher esteem by the commanders of the Maryland Brigade than is he. He has always been known as a working soldier, one who was in the National Guard because of his devotion to military affairs and who never shirked a task. The heads of the brigade have said repeatedly 'John Hinkley's word is as good as his bond.' His work as commander of the Fifth has been highly praised by the brigade commanders."

1893. J. L. G. LEE, *Class Secretary*

Charles B. Penrose is in France with the American Ambulance Corps. When last heard from he was at the front.

1897. FREDERICK HENRY BAETJER, *Class Secretary*

At the annual election of the Maryland Historical Society, George L. Radcliffe, Ph.D. 1900, was elected recording secretary. In addition to Mr. Radcliffe, a number of graduates of the University were elected to membership on the various committees of the Society, namely: Trustees of Athenaeum, H. Oliver Thompson, '87; Committee on the Library, John H. Latané, '92, Ph.D. 1895, Edward B. Mathews, Ph.D. 1894; Committee on Finance, B. Howell Griswold, Jr., '94, Robert Garrett; Committee on Publications, Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D. 1891, John M. Vincent, Ph.D. 1890; Committee on Membership, Edward Ingle, '82, J. Hall Pleasants, Jr., '95, M.D. 1900; Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry, Francis B. Culver, '89; and Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments, Lawrence C. Wroth, '05.

1898. LAWRENCE H. FOWLER, *Class Secretary*

David G. McIntosh in an interview in the Baltimore *Sun* of February 17, discussed the possibility of Baltimore City and the surrounding counties coming to an agreement on the subject of the annexation of certain parts of these counties by the City. Mr. McIntosh, who has been opposed to annexation, suggests that the whole situation be studied by a joint commission of city and county representatives in its financial and other aspects. He asserts

that heretofore the plan for annexation has considered only the interests of the City.

1899. —— —— *Secretary*

A gift, described by John Lee Coulter, dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, as "the most important public benefaction in the history of West Virginia," has recently been made to the State of West Virginia by the trustees of the estate of Lawrence A. Reymann,'99, who died on May 8, 1911. It consists of the presentation of the Lawrence A. Reymann memorial farms of nearly 1000 acres, together with a large herd of thoroughbred registered Ayrshire cattle to the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The purpose of the gift as described in the deed is to promote, develop and advance the science of agriculture in its most comprehensive scope, and to give particular care and attention to the breeding and development of the herd of Ayrshire cattle constituting part of the gift.

The real estate involved in this transfer consists of 931.35 acres of land located on the Capon River, Hardy County, West Virginia. Most of the tract is fertile land splendidly adapted to agricultural purposes, and well equipped with necessary farm buldings. The Ayrshire herd included in the gift is recognized as one of the best in the country. It consists of 76 cows, 3 mature bulls and 13 calves, all registered or elegible for registration. With this gift also went a liberal amount of farm machinery and equipment, including work animals.

Mr. Reymann, though only thirty-two years of age at the time of his death, was a lawyer of recognized ability, a man of practical affairs and one of the leading agriculturalists and cattle breeders of the country. His herd of registered Ayrshire cattle, which for type and production was conceded to be one of the leading Ayrshire herds in the United States, was the direct result of Mr. Reymann's expert knowledge of this breed of dairy cattle, acquired by years of careful observation and close study. The development of this herd was regarded as Mr. Reymann's life work. At the time of his death he had succeeded in gathering a herd containing the most noted strains of Scotch and American bred Ayrshires. In direct connection with the breeding and development of the Ayrshire cow, Mr. Reymann gave much study to the promotion of advanced methods of agriculture, his interest in this direction being due largely to his desire to be helpful to the smaller breeder of dairy cattle and to the average farmer, and through these two sources to encourage the development of agriculture in his native state.

Upon Mr. Reymann's death, a corporation, consisting of the members of his immediate family, was formed for the purpose of perpetuating these two features of Mr. Reymann's life work. Under this management, the Ayrshire herd has been increased in number, and its standard and production maintained. The farms have likewise been developed and kept up.

It was realized, however, as stated in the deed of transfer, that the state of West Virginia, by reason of its independent position, its capacity for continued existence, its complete and unlimited resources, was better equipped than the corporation to promote and extend the two purposes to which Mr. Reymann had given so much time and endeavor, and to bring sooner to a larger number of people of the State the benefits and fruits of Mr. Reymann's knowledge of the Ayrshire and advanced agricultural methods. With this end in view, therefore, the trustees of his estate made this generous and valuable gift to the State of West Virginia, a fitting and lasting tribute to Mr. Reymann's memory.

1900. JOHN PHILIP HILL, *Class Secretary*

John Philip Hill recently returned from four months in the Federal Service on the Border as Major and Judge Advocate, National Guard, on duty at Laredo, Texas, as Judge Advocate, 15th Provisional Division.

1901. J. EDWARD TYLER, JR, *Class Secretary*

Lindsay C. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on January 7, 1917.

1902. RALPH C. SHARRETTS, *Class Secretary*

Ogle B. Marburg and H. Findlay French '06, have recently formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of Marburg and French, with offices in the Keyser Building, Baltimore.

1904. RIGGIN BUCKLER, *Class Secretary*

Riggin Buckler on January 1, 1917, formed a partnership for the practice of architecture with Mr. Howard Sill and Mr. G. Corner Fenhagen under the firm name of Sill, Buckler and Fenhagen, with offices at 11 East Pleasant street, Baltimore.

Henry Loane Lloyd died on January 12, 1917.

1905. ROBERTSON GRISWOLD, *Class Secretary*

Jesse Lyman Boynton and Mrs. Boynton are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter on February 6, 1917.

Richard N. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on January 7, 1917.

Frank Thorpe is stationed at Manila, Philippine Islands. He is with the Second United States Field Artillery.

Thomas R. Chambers, M.D. 1910, and Mrs Chambers are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, who will be named John W. after his grandfather, the late Dr. John W. Chambers.

1906. WALTER S. BRAUNS, *Class Secretary*

E. Lyell Gunts, formerly advertising director of the Crown Cork and Seal Company of Baltimore, has been made general manager of the Green-Lucas Advertising Agency of Baltimore.

1908. J. PURDON WRIGHT, *Class Secretary*

Philip L. Sykes, M.A. 1916, was on February 17, 1917, elected president of the United Hebrew Charities of Baltimore.

1909. ROBERT G. LOWNDES, *Class Secretary*

Returning from eight months' service at Eagle Pass, Texas, with the Fifth Maryland Regiment during the latter part of February, were J. Newman Numsen, Captain, Company D, Francis K. Murray, '10, and Thomas F. Troxell, '15, Second-Lieutenant, Company G.

1912. DONALD K. BELT, *Class Secretary*

Maurice H. Cobelentz has recently been promoted from assistant chemist in the Baltimore laboratory of the F. S. Royster Guano Company to chemist in charge of the same firm's laboratory at Macon, Georgia.

T. Brooke Price, who after graduation at the Harvard Law School was associated with the law firm of Winthrop & Stimson in New York, is now practicing law in Charleston, West Virginia.

Hyland P. Stewart, Jr., is office manager of the Chicago branch of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company.

George William Gail is in the engineering department of the Maryland Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

1913. LYNN W. MEEKINS, *Class Secretary*

Emory H. Niles has recently returned to the United States from France, where he has been driving an ambulance in the American Ambulance Corps. Niles was an American Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, where he received two of that university's degrees. He is now practicing law in Baltimore with Niles, Wolff, Barton and Morrow, a firm which is headed by his father.

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT

Fabian Franklin, Ph.D. 1880, has recently resigned as associate editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

George O. Squiers, Ph.D. 1883, who is now serving in the signal corps of the United States Army has been nominated by President Wilson to be chief signal officer and to rank as a Brigadier-General.

Professor Frederic S. Lee, Ph.D. 1885, spoke before the Science Club of the University of Wisconsin, February 12 on "Air and Efficiency." Professor Lee is the Dalton Professor of Physiology in Columbia University and a member of the New York State Commission on Ventilation.

Charles Alphonso Smith, Ph.D. 1893, has recently accepted a call to the United States Naval Academy, where he will be the head of the English department. In accepting this call Dr. Smith resigns the chair in English at the University of Virginia which he has held for about eight years. His resignation will take effect at the end of the present session, and he will enter upon his new work on June 15, 1917. Dr. Smith came to the University of Virginia as the Edgar Allan Poe professor of English in September 1909. Only a year after taking the chair at the University he was appointed the Roosevelt exchange professor to Germany and was absent during 1910–11 at the University of Berlin. He is the founder of the Virginia Folklore Society, a member of the Modern Languages Association of America and a contributor to many periodicals. He is the author of "Die Americanish Literatur," "What Can Literature Do For Me?", the recently published biography of O. Henry, and associate editor of *World's Orators*.

The Elliott Cresson medal of the Franklin Institute has been awarded to Edwin F. Northrup, Ph.D. 1895. Dr. Northrup, who is now assistant professor of physics at Princeton University, was given this medal in recognition of his investigations in the field of electricity and high temperatures.

W. J. Humphrey, Ph.D. 1897, at the recent annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was elected a vice-president (Section B, physics) and reëlected for a term of three years to the Association's Committee on Policy. Dr. Humphrey was one of the lecturers at the Franklin Institute on October 5, a fact which through inadvertence was not mentioned in the last issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, when the list of Hopkins men lecturing at the Franklin Institute was published.

Sarah A. Porter, fellow in German, 1914–15, was maried last December to Charles F. Fitz-

gerald, Jr., and is living in Houston, Texas, at 7 La Morada Apartments.

In *Harper's Magazine* for February there is an article by Burton J. Hendrick describing the work of the Rockefeller Hospital in its fight against pneumonia and diabetes. Of the four distinct types of pneumonia, one has been disregarded for the present because of its benignant nature; a serum has been discovered for another which has reduced its mortality from between 25 and 30 per cent to 5 per cent; for still another type a serum has been discovered, the effect of which is said to be "fairly satisfactory." This success has given an impetus to the research in pneumonia causes and cures in the Rockefeller Hospital. In the case of diabetes, the attention of the staff has been directed to the discovery of the "sugar tolerance" of the patient and the recommendation to him, after a period of fasting, of a proper diet. All of this work in both pneumonia and diabetes has been under the direction of Rufus T. Cole, M.D., 1899, the medical director of the hospital of the Rockefeller Institute.

NECROLOGY

HERBERT ARMISTEAD SAYRE, PH.D.

1896

The following tribute was read at a meeting of the faculty of the University of Alabama:

Herbert Armistead Sayre, who for eighteen years was a professor—first of physics and astronomy and afterwards of mathematics—in the University of Alabama, was born in Montgomery, August, 2, 1866, and died in Tuscaloosa, December 2, 1916. In 1884, he became a student in the University of Alabama, from which institution he later received his bachelor's degree. After leaving the University, he had a business experience of several years as a bank cashier; but the call of the academic life was too strong for him to resist, and in 1892, he renewed his studies in mathematics, physics, and astronomy at the University of Virginia, at the same time filling the position of assistant in the McCormick observatory in that institution. He continued graduate studies in the same subjects at the Johns Hopkins University, from which institution he received his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1896. Two years later he took special work in physics at the University of Chicago. His first work as a professor was at Ursinus College, Pennsylvania, where for two years he held the chair of physics, mathematics, and astronomy—whence he was called to a professorship in his *alma mater*. Here his important life work—covering nearly a score of years and cut off, alas! in the very maturity of his powers—was accomplished.

Such is a brief outline of the academic career of a man who has left a marked impress upon the educational history and the intellectual life of his native state. Gentle and modest in speech and bearing, but firm and unyielding in his conceptions of right and duty, he commanded the highest respect and esteem of students and colleagues. Unswayed by passion or prejudice, holding the scales of justice evenly balanced in all his opinions of men and measures, he was a friend and counsellor upon whose judgment and sympathy all with whom he came in contact could unhesitatingly rely. He never sought the applause of men. Although an occasional contributor to technical journals, he was content, for the most part, to reach the great world outside of college walls through the medium of his students as they passed from his lecture room. While it is as a great teacher of mathematics that his memory will linger in

the institution to which he devoted the best part of his life, his intellectual interests reached far beyond the confines of his special studies. He was widely read in letters and in finance—the latter bias due no doubt to his early experience in banking.

Great as were Dr. Sayre's intellectual gifts and attainments, they were well balanced by his beautiful character upon which the thoughts of all who knew him well will always fondly dwell. The high example of correct living which he set before the eyes of thousands of the young men of Alabama can not fail to bear abundant fruit in their lives. He squared his conduct always with the highest standard of Christian morals and he died in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In all that goes to make the faultless gentleman, he was an excellent representative of the cavalier civilization of the "Old Dominion" from which he sprang—a worthy kinsman of the heroic Armistead who, with sword in hand, fell on the fiery crest of Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg.

In view of the great loss sustained by the University of Alabama in the untimely death of Dr. Sayre, the president and faculty wish to place on record their fullest appreciation of his eminent services to the institution and to the commonwealth; and they hereby direct that a page in the minutes of their body be suitably inscribed to his memory, and that this tribute be given publicity in the University periodicals.

T. C. MCCORVEY,
Chairman.
EUGENE A. SMITH
MALCOLM C. BURKE
C. H. BARNWELL
GEORGE G. BROWNELL
Committee

JAMES RYALS CONNER, PH.D.

1909

J. R. Conner, a son of Mr. J. J. Conner of Cartersville, Georgia, was an A.B. of the University of Georgia in 1898, and entered the Johns Hopkins University in 1906. The interval was spent in the cultivation of music. His brilliant imagination was very soon working freely in the field of Geometry, and he rapidly became an independent creative artist in this field. Taking the Ph.D. degree in 1909, he stayed with us for three more years as Carnegie research student and as Johnston scholar. Of his activity at this time I will give you an illustration, for it shows what may be expected to happen when there are "the time, the place and the loved one all together." The time here is the leisure time afforded by a Johnston scholarship, the place is a university, the loved one is anything that kindles the intellectual love of the imagination. We were in those years

much occupied with the rational curves as a means of exploring spaces. It was known that in simple cases a rational curve is controlled for all projective purposes by a single binary form. The by no means obvious fact that *any* general rational curve is controlled by a single binary form was proved by Dr. Conner (*J. H. U. Circulars*, No. 2, 1912) first for all planar rational curves, and then for a vast number of other cases. That the theorem is always true remains to be proved; but, as it stands, it is an adequate memorial, lasting as long as civilization; and in fact, the higher the civilization, the brighter is such memorial.

Dr. Conner was associate professor of mathematics at Bryn Mawr College from 1912 until the failure of his health in 1915. He died on the 26th of January, 1917, and was buried at Cartersville, Georgia.

A list of Dr. Conner's memoirs is as follows: "Basic systems of Rational Norm-Curves," *J. H. U. Circulars*, 1908; "Plane Sections of a Weddle Surface," (with F. Morley) *American Journal Mathematics*, 1909; "Basic Systems of Rational Norm-Curves," *American Journal Mathematics*, 1910; "The Rational Plane Quartic as Derived from the Norm-Curve in Four Dimensions by Projection and Section," *American Journal Mathematics*, 1911; "On Certain Correspondences Associated with the Rational Plane Quintic Curve," *J. H. U. Circulars* 1911; "Multiple Correspondences Determined by the Rational Plane Quintic Curve," *Transactions American Mathematic Society* 1912; Note on a Plane Configuration Obtainable from the Complete Six-Point in Four Dimensions. *J. H. U. Circulars*, 1912; Note on the Determination of Rational Curves by a Single Binary Form, *J. H. U. Circulars*, 1912; "The Rational Sextic Curve, and the Cayley Symmetroid," *American Journal Mathematics*, 1915; "Correspondences Determined by the Bitangents of a Quartic." *American Journal Mathematics*, 1916.

FRANK MORLEY.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ROMANCE DEPARTMENT

As the ALUMNI MAGAZINE goes to press information is received of interesting appointments to the teaching staff of the Romance Department to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Professors Armstrong, Marden and Shaw. D. S. Blondheim, '06, Ph.D. 1910, will become associate professor of the French language; E. P. Dargan, Ph.D. 1906, of Chicago, for part of the year will conduct the seminary in French literature; G. Gruenbaum, Ph.D. 1912, will have charge of the work in Italian; Dr. Buceta will teach Spanish, while Dean Brush, Mr.

Hastings and a student assistant will continue to work in French. The members of the department feel confident that the standard of its work will be maintained by these appointments.

THE SIAMESE MEDICAL SCHOOL PROJECT

Those Hopkins men who are interested in the movement for the establishment by Johns Hopkins students and alumni of a Medical School in Siam have been holding some interesting meetings during the last month. On Sunday, March 25, a meeting at the Medical School was addressed by the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and Dr. David Bovaird, M.D., of New York City. Both of these speakers have recently returned from a visit to Siam. On Monday at the Central Y. M. C. A. the Hopkins Committee on the Siamese School met Drs. Brown and Bovaird at supper, and on Wednesday a meeting was held at Homewood, which was presided over by Professor Mathews and addressed by Dr. McKean and others who have been engaged actively in the Siamese work.

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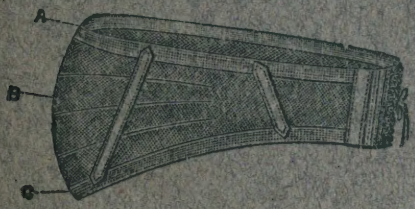

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